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*Discussion of the Observations of the Sun made with the Washington Transit-Circle during the years 1875-1883 inclusive.* By  
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The comparatively large discordances in existing determinations of the position of the equinox make it a matter of importance that the meridian observations of the Sun, made at the principal Observatories, should from time to time be discussed, and a determination of this element deduced from them. It is with this object in view that the discussion of the Washington Transit-Circle observations of the Sun made during the years 1875-1883 inclusive has been undertaken, and I have now the honour of communicating the results to the Society.

During the years mentioned the same reduction-elements have been used throughout, both for the observations of right ascension and of north polar distance. The adopted equinox is that of Newcomb's "Fundamental Equatorial Stars," used in the American *Ephemeris* since 1881. The observations of 1883 are the latest published.

The observations, as given in the several volumes of Washington Observations, have been combined by months, and the following table gives the mean day, the mean correction to the *Ephemeris* in R.A. and N.P.D. respectively, and the number of observations in each element on which the means depend. Those results only have been used which have been deduced from observations of *both* limbs of the Sun. The places of the Sun, with which the Washington observations were compared during these years, were taken from Hansen's and Olufsen's Solar Tables.

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No.	Mean Date.	Correction to Ephemeris.		Number of Observations.	
		R.A.	N.P.D.	R.A.	N.P.D.
1	1875 Jan. 15	+0 <sup>s</sup> .063	+0 <sup>"</sup> .65	4	4
2	Feb. 15	+0 <sup>s</sup> .077	+0 <sup>"</sup> .60	7	7
3	Mar. 17	+0 <sup>s</sup> .039	+0 <sup>"</sup> .72	9	9
4	Apr. 17	-0 <sup>s</sup> .005	+1 <sup>"</sup> .14	6	6
5	May 20	-0 <sup>s</sup> .036	+1 <sup>"</sup> .29	11	11
6	June 18	-0 <sup>s</sup> .030	+1 <sup>"</sup> .68	8	8
7	July 14	+0 <sup>s</sup> .030	+0 <sup>"</sup> .80	2	2
8	Aug. 17	+0 <sup>s</sup> .065	+0 <sup>"</sup> .89	9	9
9	Sept. 12	+0 <sup>s</sup> .039	+2 <sup>"</sup> .04	7	7
10	Oct. 17	+0 <sup>s</sup> .110	+0 <sup>"</sup> .49	13	13
11	Nov. 14	+0 <sup>s</sup> .075	+0 <sup>"</sup> .62	10	9
12	Dec. 17	-0 <sup>s</sup> .089	+1 <sup>"</sup> .05	7	6
13	1876 Jan. 23	-0 <sup>s</sup> .050	+1 <sup>"</sup> .66	4	5
14	Feb. 16	+0 <sup>s</sup> .009	+0 <sup>"</sup> .55	9	11
15	Mar. 12	-0 <sup>s</sup> .023	+0 <sup>"</sup> .68	7	8
16	Apr. 13	+0 <sup>s</sup> .019	-0 <sup>"</sup> .18	11	10
17	May 15	-0 <sup>s</sup> .011	+1 <sup>"</sup> .10	7	9
18	June 17	-0 <sup>s</sup> .003	+1 <sup>"</sup> .01	7	7
19	July 16	-0 <sup>s</sup> .023	+0 <sup>"</sup> .98	13	13
20	Aug. 26	+0 <sup>s</sup> .087	+0 <sup>"</sup> .06	6	5
21	Sept. 16	+0 <sup>s</sup> .047	+0 <sup>"</sup> .25	6	6
22	Oct. 12	-0 <sup>s</sup> .016	-0 <sup>"</sup> .39	9	10
23	Nov. 10	+0 <sup>s</sup> .011	-0 <sup>"</sup> .10	8	9
24	Dec. 15	-0 <sup>s</sup> .058	-0 <sup>"</sup> .43	6	6
25	1877 Jan. 28	+0 <sup>s</sup> .063	+0 <sup>"</sup> .36	6	5
26	Feb. 13	+0 <sup>s</sup> .008	+1 <sup>"</sup> .44	10	10
27	Mar. 13	+0 <sup>s</sup> .050	+0 <sup>"</sup> .93	4	4
28	Apr. 11	+0 <sup>s</sup> .020	+0 <sup>"</sup> .68	4	5
29	May 14	-0 <sup>s</sup> .064	+1 <sup>"</sup> .97	5	6
30	June 16	-0 <sup>s</sup> .028	+1 <sup>"</sup> .80	5	6
31	July 18	-0 <sup>s</sup> .012	+2 <sup>"</sup> .02	5	5
32	Aug. 10	+0 <sup>s</sup> .150	+5 <sup>"</sup> .40	1	1
33	Oct. 9	+0 <sup>s</sup> .055	+0 <sup>"</sup> .45	2	2
34	Nov. 12	+0 <sup>s</sup> .064	-0 <sup>"</sup> .38	7	6
35	Dec. 13	+0 <sup>s</sup> .050	-0 <sup>"</sup> .85	3	4
36	1878 Feb. 15	-0 <sup>s</sup> .022	-0 <sup>"</sup> .52	6	6
37	Mar. 14	-0 <sup>s</sup> .017	-0 <sup>"</sup> .70	3	3
38	Apr. 14	-0 <sup>s</sup> .030	-1 <sup>"</sup> .30	8	8

No.	Mean Date.	Correction to Ephemeris.		Number of Observations.	
		R.A.	N.P.D.	R.A.	N.P.D.
39	1878 May 15	<sup>s</sup> -0.022	<sup>"</sup> +0.57	6	6
40	June 15	-0.050	+1.04	8	8
41	Sept. 20	-0.048	-0.61	6	7
42	Oct. 18	+0.050	+0.30	5	7
43	Nov. 12	+0.053	-1.17	9	9
44	Dec. 10	+0.030	+1.00	6	7
45	1879 Jan. 30*	+0.020	+2.30	1	1
46	Feb. 16	+0.082	+1.13	5	4
47	Mar. 6	+0.130	+0.05	4	4
48	Apr. 13	+0.010	+0.07	6	6
49	May 14	+0.053	+1.13	7	7
50	June 15	-0.009	+2.71	10	9
51	July 13	+0.019	+1.45	10	10
52	Aug. 13	0.000	+1.80	2	1
53	Sept. 17	+0.081	+1.78	7	8
54	Oct. 13	+0.166	+0.91	9	9
55	Nov. 17	+0.200	+1.72	5	5
56	Dec. 17	-0.010	+0.64	5	5
57	1880 Jan. 18	+0.040	+1.14	4	5
58	Feb. 14	-0.053	+0.42	6	5
59	Mar. 24	-0.053	+0.87	3	3
60	Apr. 19	-0.030	+1.20	4	4
61	May 16	-0.015	+2.06	10	8
62	June 18	+0.007	+1.70	3	1
63	July 20	+0.005	+2.85	4	4
64	Aug. 16	-0.033	+2.85	3	2
65	Sept. 16	-0.025	+2.50	8	5
66	Oct. 15	+0.032	+0.92	10	9
67	Nov. 15	+0.100	+2.57	3	3
68	Dec. 11	-0.023	+1.90	4	4
69	1881 Jan. 24	+0.095	-0.15	4	4
70	Feb. 16	+0.098	+1.59	9	9
71	Mar. 17	+0.010	+1.34	7	7
72	Apr. 22	-0.070	+0.78	5	6
73	May 24	-0.025	+1.63	6	6
74	June 20	-0.034	+1.87	7	7
75	July 15	-0.030	+1.87	11	12

\* No. 45. An observation taken on 1879 Jan. 31, has been rejected.

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No.	Mean Date.	Correction to Ephemeris.		Number of Observations.	
		R.A.	N.P.D.	R.A.	N.P.D.
		<sup>s</sup>	<sup>"</sup>		
76	1881 Aug. 17	-0.037	+2.03	6	8
77	Sept. 24	+0.100	-0.20	1	1
78	Oct. 18	+0.003	+0.57	9	10
79	Nov. 17	+0.036	+1.26	7	7
80	Dec. 15	-0.015	+1.15	6	6
81	1882 Jan. 27	-0.030	+0.15	3	2
82	Feb. 13	+0.011	+0.46	11	11
83	Mar. 13	+0.013	+1.15	4	4
84	Apr. 20	-0.073	+0.13	8	8
85	May 19	-0.035	+0.64	10	9
86	June 15	-0.002	+0.71	12	12
87	July 16	+0.047	+0.08	6	6
88	Aug. 16	+0.020	-1.65	4	2
89	Sept. 21	-0.018	-0.26	5	5
90	Oct. 9	+0.010	+0.17	3	3
91	Nov. 19	+0.043	+0.22	6	5
92	Dec. 10	+0.023	-0.30	4	3
93	1883 Feb. 22	-0.020	+2.65	6	6
94	Mar. 11	+0.018	+2.44	5	5
95	Apr. 13	-0.013	+2.35	3	4
96	May 14	-0.014	+1.55	9	11
97	June 14	-0.022	+1.86	6	5
98	July 11	-0.004	+1.93	8	8
99	Aug. 12	-0.088	+1.54	6	5
100	Sept. 6	-0.160	+0.40	1	1
101	Oct. 19	+0.023	+1.70	6	6
102	Nov. 14	+0.029	+1.23	10	11
103	Dec. 13	-0.114	+1.16	7	8

The next step has been to compute the corrections to tabular Ecliptic North Polar Distance from the corrections to tabular R.A. and N.P.D. These form the absolute terms in the following equations of condition.

The weights have been computed in the following way. Let R and S be the factors by which the corrections to tabular R.A. and N.P.D. must respectively be multiplied to give correction to tabular E.N.P.D., so that

$$\delta \text{E.N.P.D.} = R \delta \text{R.A.} + S \delta \text{N.P.D.}$$

Now let  $n$  be the number of observations of R.A. in a group,  $e$  the probable error of a single observation of R.A.,  $n_1$  the

number of observations of N.P.D. in a group,  $e_1$  the probable error of a single observation of N.P.D., then the weight of each correction to tabular Ecliptic North Polar Distance has been computed from the formula

$$\text{Weight} = \frac{nn_1}{10(n_1R^2e^2 + nS^2e_1^2)}, \text{ or (if } n = n_1),$$

$$\text{Weight} = \frac{n}{10(R^2e^2 + S^2e_1^2)}.$$

For convenience the latter formula has been used, and where  $n$  and  $n_1$  are not equal their mean has been taken as the value of  $n$ . The values of  $e$  and  $e_1$  have been found for each month throughout the series of years by taking the difference between the mean correction to tabular R.A. or N.P.D., as the case may be, for the month in each year, and each individual correction. The following values for the probable errors for each month have been thus obtained, and the "adopted" values, not differing much from them, have been used in the subsequent computations.

Month.	Probable Error in R.A.		Number of Observations.	Probable Error in N.P.D.		Number of Observations.
	Computed.	Adopted.		Computed.	Adopted.	
January	<sup>s</sup> ± 0.071	<sup>s</sup> ± 0.070	25	<sup>"</sup> ± 0.63	<sup>"</sup> ± 0.85	25
February	0.67	0.70	69	0.94	0.85	68
March	0.42	0.45	46	0.76	0.85	47
April	0.42	0.45	55	0.88	0.85	55
May	0.43	0.45	69	0.65	0.65	73
June	0.49	0.45	68	0.64	0.65	62
July	0.54	0.45	62	0.63	0.65	60
August	0.43	0.45	36	0.79	0.65	31
September	0.45	0.45	40	0.62	0.65	39
October	0.47	0.45	70	0.68	0.65	70
November	0.68	0.70	62	0.94	0.85	58
December	0.63	0.70	49	0.96	0.85	43

In the formation of the following equations of condition it has been assumed that the error of tabular Ecliptic North Polar Distance may be represented by

$$x \times \cos \text{Sun's longitude} + y \times \sin \text{Sun's longitude} + z.$$

No.	Equations of Condition.					Weights.	Residuals.
1	+ 4260x	- 9047y	+ z	+ 0.800	= 0	4.0	+ 0.330
2	+ 8355x	- 5495y	+ z	+ 0.948	= 0	3.8	+ 0.262
3	+ 9984x	- 0573y	+ z	+ 0.893	= 0	6.9	- 0.055
4	+ 8889x	+ 4581y	+ z	+ 1.037	= 0	5.1	- 0.168
5	+ 5115x	+ 8593y	+ z	+ 1.149	= 0	19.7	- 0.211
6	+ 0523x	+ 9986y	+ z	+ 1.671	= 0	20.0	+ 0.284
7	- 3711x	+ 9286y	+ z	+ 0.724	= 0	4.1	- 0.588

No.	Equations of Condition.					Weights.	Residuals.
8	$-0.8124x$	$+0.5831y$	$+z$	$+0.524''$	$=0$	10.9	$-0.574''$
9	$-0.9833x$	$+0.1822y$	$+z$	$+1.649$	$=0$	6.8	$+0.768$
10	$-0.9141x$	$-0.4054y$	$+z$	$-0.146$	$=0$	13.9	$-0.740$
11	$-0.6163x$	$-0.7875y$	$+z$	$+0.322$	$=0$	7.2	$-0.109$
12	$-0.0799x$	$-0.9968y$	$+z$	$+1.093$	$=0$	9.3	$+0.718$
13	$+0.5461x$	$-0.8377y$	$+z$	$+1.450$	$=0$	3.8	$+0.935$
14	$+0.8428x$	$-0.5383y$	$+z$	$+0.561$	$=0$	5.0	$-0.132$
15	$+0.9914x$	$-0.1305y$	$+z$	$+0.489$	$=0$	5.8	$-0.422$
16	$+0.9128x$	$+0.4083y$	$+z$	$-0.063$	$=0$	8.8	$-1.236$
17	$+0.5714x$	$+0.8207y$	$+z$	$+1.029$	$=0$	13.2	$-0.318$
18	$+0.0561x$	$+0.9984y$	$+z$	$+1.009$	$=0$	17.5	$-0.378$
19	$-0.4136x$	$+0.9104y$	$+z$	$+1.021$	$=0$	26.0	$-0.278$
20	$-0.8967x$	$+0.4425y$	$+z$	$-0.409$	$=0$	6.1	$-1.428$
21	$-0.9948x$	$+0.1022y$	$+z$	$-0.049$	$=0$	5.8	$-0.789$
22	$-0.9414x$	$-0.3374y$	$+z$	$-0.271$	$=0$	9.8	$-0.896$
23	$-0.6602x$	$-0.7511y$	$+z$	$-0.139$	$=0$	6.0	$-0.584$
24	$-0.1019x$	$-0.9948y$	$+z$	$-0.426$	$=0$	8.3	$-0.801$
25	$+0.6289x$	$-0.7775y$	$+z$	$+0.584$	$=0$	4.0	$+0.031$
26	$+0.8209x$	$-0.5712y$	$+z$	$+1.395$	$=0$	5.5	$+0.721$
27	$+0.9931x$	$-0.1175y$	$+z$	$+1.150$	$=0$	3.1	$+0.233$
28	$+0.9278x$	$+0.3730y$	$+z$	$+0.741$	$=0$	3.7	$-0.415$
29	$+0.5885x$	$+0.8085y$	$+z$	$+1.681$	$=0$	8.9	$+0.339$
30	$+0.0770x$	$+0.9970y$	$+z$	$+1.785$	$=0$	12.5	$+0.397$
31	$-0.4399x$	$+0.8980y$	$+z$	$+2.015$	$=0$	9.6	$+0.725$
32	$-0.7443x$	$+0.6678y$	$+z$	$+4.469$	$=0$	1.8	$+3.323$
33	$-0.9588x$	$-0.2840y$	$+z$	$+0.100$	$=0$	2.0	$-0.550$
34	$-0.6365x$	$-0.7713y$	$+z$	$-0.609$	$=0$	4.7	$-1.046$
35	$-0.1415x$	$-0.9899y$	$+z$	$-0.890$	$=0$	4.8	$-1.264$
36	$+0.8380x$	$-0.5456y$	$+z$	$-0.599$	$=0$	3.2	$-1.288$
37	$+0.9946x$	$-0.1042y$	$+z$	$-0.744$	$=0$	2.3	$-1.668$
38	$+0.9092x$	$+0.4163y$	$+z$	$-1.373$	$=0$	6.7	$-2.549$
39	$+0.5781x$	$+0.8160y$	$+z$	$+0.486$	$=0$	9.8	$-0.859$
40	$+0.0976x$	$+0.9952y$	$+z$	$+1.010$	$=0$	17.0	$-0.379$
41	$-0.9991x$	$+0.0422y$	$+z$	$-0.272$	$=0$	6.2	$-1.082$
42	$-0.9048x$	$-0.4258y$	$+z$	$+0.008$	$=0$	6.5	$-0.576$
43	$-0.6399x$	$-0.7685y$	$+z$	$-1.330$	$=0$	6.5	$-1.768$
44	$-0.1982x$	$-0.9802y$	$+z$	$+0.961$	$=0$	8.4	$+0.587$
45	$+0.6490x$	$-0.7608y$	$+z$	$+2.291$	$=0$	0.7	$+1.728$
46	$+0.8449x$	$-0.5348y$	$+z$	$+1.474$	$=0$	2.4	$+0.779$
47	$+0.9692x$	$-0.2462y$	$+z$	$+0.797$	$=0$	3.2	$-0.054$

No.	Equations of Condition.					Weights.	Residuals.
48	+ '9181 <i>x</i>	+ '3963 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0''120	= 0	5'1	- 1''047
49	+ '5955 <i>x</i>	+ '8033 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'283	= 0	11'1	- 0'057
50	+ '1022 <i>x</i>	+ '9948 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 2'701	= 0	23'2	+ 1'312
51	- '3557 <i>x</i>	+ '9346 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'394	= 0	20'8	+ 0'078
52	- '7711 <i>x</i>	+ '6368 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'706	= 0	1'9	+ 0'578
53	- '9952 <i>x</i>	+ '0982 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'155	= 0	7'2	+ 0'317
54	- '9400 <i>x</i>	- '3412 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	- 0'091	= 0	9'3	- 0'714
55	- '5738 <i>x</i>	- '8190 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'980	= 0	4'0	+ 0'561
56	- '0799 <i>x</i>	- '9968 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'644	= 0	7'0	+ 0'267
57	+ '4697 <i>x</i>	- '8828 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'229	= 0	4'2	+ 0'744
58	+ '8231 <i>x</i>	- '5678 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'135	= 0	3'0	- 0'541
59	+ '9970 <i>x</i>	+ '0770 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'484	= 0	2'3	- 0'531
60	+ '8663 <i>x</i>	+ '4995 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'968	= 0	3'3	- 0'246
61	+ '5575 <i>x</i>	+ '8302 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'952	= 0	15'0	+ 0'602
62	+ '0398 <i>x</i>	+ '9992 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'702	= 0	4'9	+ 0'316
63	- '4731 <i>x</i>	+ '8810 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 2'779	= 0	7'4	+ 1'501
64	- '8100 <i>x</i>	+ '5864 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 2'850	= 0	3'0	+ 1'751
65	- '9948 <i>x</i>	+ '1022 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 2'447	= 0	6'3	+ 1'607
66	- '9227 <i>x</i>	- '3856 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'678	= 0	10'0	+ 0'065
67	- '5915 <i>x</i>	- '8063 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 2'134	= 0	2'3	+ 1'710
68	- '1722 <i>x</i>	- '9851 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'997	= 0	5'4	+ 0'623
69	+ '5721 <i>x</i>	- '8202 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'179	= 0	3'2	- 0'347
70	+ '8499 <i>x</i>	- '5270 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'988	= 0	4'7	+ 1'289
71	+ '9988 <i>x</i>	- '0483 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'289	= 0	5'4	+ 0'337
72	+ '8420 <i>x</i>	+ '5395 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'379	= 0	4'5	- 0'852
73	+ '4452 <i>x</i>	+ '8955 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'532	= 0	11'5	+ 0'160
74	+ '0105 <i>x</i>	+ '9999 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'868	= 0	17'5	+ 0'485
75	- '3945 <i>x</i>	+ '9189 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'915	= 0	23'0	+ 0'610
76	- '8175 <i>x</i>	+ '5760 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 2'095	= 0	8'4	+ 1'001
77	- '9995 <i>x</i>	- '0302 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	- 0'780	= 0	1'0	- 1'553
78	- '9031 <i>x</i>	- '4295 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'515	= 0	10'3	- 0'068
79	- '5664 <i>x</i>	- '8241 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'100	= 0	5'7	+ 0'683
80	- '1063 <i>x</i>	- '9943 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'158	= 0	8'3	+ 0'783
81	+ '6115 <i>x</i>	- '7912 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'036	= 0	1'9	- 0'508
82	+ '8183 <i>x</i>	- '5748 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'487	= 0	6'0	- 0'185
83	+ '9926 <i>x</i>	- '1216 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 1'135	= 0	3'1	+ 0'220
84	+ '8619 <i>x</i>	+ '5070 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'842	= 0	7'0	- 0'375
85	+ '5220 <i>x</i>	+ '8529 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'515	= 0	16'7	- 0'843
86	+ '0976 <i>x</i>	+ '9952 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	+ 0'708	= 0	25'5	- 0'681
87	- '4062 <i>x</i>	+ '9138 <i>y</i>	+ <i>z</i>	- 0'035	= 0	11'8	- 1'336

No.	Equations of Condition.					Weights.	Residuals.
88	$-.8052x$	$+ .5930y$	$+ z$	$- 1''.655$	$= 0$	3.7	$- 2''.758$
89	$-.9997x$	$+ .0253y$	$+ z$	$- 0.131$	$= 0$	4.8	$- 0.932$
90	$-.9600x$	$-.2801y$	$+ z$	$+ 0.100$	$= 0$	3.0	$- 0.552$
91	$-.5405x$	$-.8414y$	$+ z$	$+ 0.075$	$= 0$	4.7	$- 0.336$
92	$-.1982x$	$-.9802y$	$+ z$	$- 0.326$	$= 0$	4.6	$- 0.700$
93	$+ .8966x$	$-.4428y$	$+ z$	$+ 2.365$	$= 0$	8.0	$+ 1.620$
94	$+ .9870x$	$-.1607y$	$+ z$	$+ 2.351$	$= 0$	3.9	$+ 1.466$
95	$+ .9181x$	$+ .3963y$	$+ z$	$+ 2.110$	$= 0$	2.9	$+ 0.943$
96	$+ .5955x$	$+ .8033y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.450$	$= 0$	16.2	$+ 0.110$
97	$+ .1184x$	$+ .9930y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.840$	$= 0$	13.5	$+ 0.450$
98	$-.3242x$	$+ .9460y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.921$	$= 0$	17.4	$+ 0.596$
99	$-.7606x$	$+ .6492y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.861$	$= 0$	7.1	$+ 0.726$
100	$-.9596x$	$+ .2812y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.287$	$= 0$	1.0	$+ 0.354$
101	$-.8994x$	$-.4371y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.461$	$= 0$	6.5	$+ 0.882$
102	$-.6166x$	$-.7873y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.080$	$= 0$	8.1	$+ 0.649$
103	$-.1507x$	$-.9886y$	$+ z$	$+ 1.262$	$= 0$	10.1	$+ 0.888$

Proceeding to solve these by the method of least squares, I find the normal equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 + 313.0289x &+ 43.8237y &- 23.1768z &+ 30.924 &= 0 \\
 + 43.8237x &+ 495.4996y &+ 237.5829z &+ 461.675 &= 0 \\
 - 23.1768x &+ 237.5829y &+ 809.0z &+ 830.524 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= -0.0941 \text{ with weight } 306.3438 \\
 y &= -0.5003 \quad \quad \quad \text{,,} \quad 417.5209 \\
 z &= -0.8824 \quad \quad \quad \text{,,} \quad 688.7679
 \end{aligned}$$

These values of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  have been substituted in the equations of condition, and the residuals (given in the last column above) formed. From them I find that the probable error of a determination of correction to tabular Ecliptic North Polar Distance of weight unity (on the assumption made in the formation of the equations of condition) is  $\pm 1''.5512$ , and therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Probable error of } x &= \pm 0.0886 \\
 \text{,, } y &= \pm 0.0759 \\
 \text{,, } z &= \pm 0.0591
 \end{aligned}$$

The above value of  $x$  indicates that, at the first point of *Aries*, the assumed ecliptic is north of the Sun's true path by  $0''.0941$ , and therefore that the correction to the assumed (Newcomb's) system of right ascensions is

$$\frac{-0.0941}{15 \sin 23^\circ 27'} = -0.0158 \pm 0.0148.$$



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The value of  $y$  indicates that the obliquity assumed in Hansen's and Olufsen's Tables ought to be diminished by  $0''.5003$ .

The value of  $z$  shows that the mean of the observed distances from the pole to the ecliptic is too great by  $0''.8824$ .

The corrections to the principal systems of right ascensions resulting from this discussion of Washington observations of the Sun are as follows :—

Washington (1875–1883) — American Ephemeris (Newcomb)	$= -0.016^s$
— Berliner Jahrbuch (Auwers)	$= 0.000$
— Greenwich (1880)	$= +0.026$
— Pulkowa (1845)	$= +0.003$
— Pulkowa (1865)	$= -0.052$
— Conn. des Temps (1883)	$= +0.029$

*Blackheath: July 1889.*

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*Preliminary Spectroscopic Survey of Southern Stars, made at the Melbourne Observatory with a Maclean direct-vision Spectroscope on the 8-inch Equatorial.*

(Communicated by R. L. J. Ellery.)

This survey is a rough reconnaissance preliminary to a more thorough examination of the spectra of southern stars it is intended to make by aid of the 4-foot reflector, and higher power spectroscopes. The list contains a hundred stars examined to the present time. The star-places are brought up to the epoch 1890, and the descriptions are copied from the actual notes taken at the time by Mr. P. Baracchi, assistant, who made the observations.

The “Maclean Spectroscope” while transmitting a maximum of light has low power, and, except in the case of red stars, is insufficient for stars below the 5th magnitude. For this reason, in the spectra of many stars of the 4th and 5th magnitude of Class II. (*a*) (Vogel Classification) no dark lines could be seen with certainty, and these are entered as having a continuous spectrum, while there can be little doubt fine dark lines will be seen with higher spectroscopic power. The Fraunhofer lines are freely made use of in the description, more for the sake of brevity than any pretension to accurate location of the features seen in the spectrum.

It is, however, hoped that even in this preliminary form the survey, when completed, will be of great use in mapping out theoretical outlines concerning the spectra of the southern stars, also in facilitating the spectroscopic work to be done with the great telescope, and, probably the most important of all, the detection of red stars.